

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1823.

[NO. 145.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:
The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be post-paid or they will not be attended to.

Dr. Stewart Bosworth,

HAVING purchased Doct. Beckwith's Medical Establishment, has settled himself in Salisbury, and offers his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. His shop is one door east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern, on Main-street.
Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1823.—38tf

An Overseer Wanted.

A SINGLE man, well recommended, who understands the culture of corn and cotton, and the management of negroes, will meet with employment. Apply at this office.
Feb. 4, 1823.—40

Carriage and Windsor CHAIR MAKING.

At Lincolnton, N. C.
THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.
N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with gilt or paint, executed at the shortest notice.
Lincolnton, Dec. 31, 1822.—13wt46

Sheriff's Office.

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1822.
LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be post-paid, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.
JNO. GILES, Sheriff.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823.—Samuel Jones and Andrew Hunt vs. Henry B. Shelton. Original attachment levied on 177 acres of land, on Dutchman Creek.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant be and appear before our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiffs' demand.
6wt48 JNO. GILES.

State of North-Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Joseph Smithson vs. Elijah Bingham. Or. Atta. Levied on one cutting knife and box, one trace chain, and one hoghead.—It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the first Monday of May next, and reply, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.
A copy. JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.
6wt49

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.... Jane Kerr vs. William Kerr. Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: Ordered, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.
A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, CL.
3mt47.—Price adv. \$4.

MANSION HOTEL, IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY James Huie.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.
JAMES HUIE.
October 7, 1822.—22

Thomas V. Cannon, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has established himself in business in this place, in the house next door to Mr. Slaughter's tavern. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Gentlemen favoring him with their custom, may expect their work done in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has made arrangements regularly to get the fashions from Philadelphia; and solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes, by his assiduity and attention to business, to please all who may favor him with their custom.
Salisbury, Feb. 12th, 1823. 41

Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present. And only the old established Salisbury prices charged.
Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1822. 14

Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of Grimes & Cooper, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from \$12 to \$120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Beds, at from \$3 to \$25.
GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.
Salisbury, Feb. 3, 1823.—39

Bethel Academy.

THE trustees would hereby acquaint the public, that this Academy, situated in York District, S. C. and near to the mountains, continues in a prosperous and growing state; and whilst they express their gratitude for the liberal patronage it has heretofore received, they would further state, that in consequence of the present teacher's intended removal, they have engaged Mr. William B. Davis, a graduate of the University of North-Carolina, to undertake as teacher, from the 1st of May next. This timely notice we give, that none wishing to place children at this institution, may be prevented by doubts of its continuance, or uncertainty of its Principal.

We are also happy to say, that from a personal acquaintance with Mr. Davis, from a knowledge of his moral and pious character, together with ample testimonials of his talents and learning, we have full confidence that he will prove both an able and a successful teacher.

Students are here prepared for any class in college, being favored with the use of an excellent set of Globes, and hereafter will have the use of the Encyclopedia Britannica; which valuable work is presented to the Academy by a worthy pattern of benevolence and friend of learning.

In point of health and morality, a preferable situation cannot probably be found in the state. Boarding is \$75 per annum. Tuition, for Languages and Sciences, \$20 per annum; for English Grammar and Geography, \$15; and for Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$10.
Signed by order of the Board,
JAS. S. ADAMS, Secy.
January 24, 1823.—646

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken a partner in his mercantile establishment in Concord, Cabarrus county, takes this method of informing those indebted to him, that they will confer a particular favor by paying a part, at least, of their accounts and notes on or before the first day of May next. Those who fail to comply with this notice, will not, I hope, be displeased if they should have to pay costs.
P. BARRINGER.

The business will in future be continued in the same house, under the firm of P. Barringer & Co. where we are now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries; all of which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash only. Those who have that article to exchange for such as we have, are invited to call and judge for themselves.
P. BARRINGER & CO.
Concord, Feb. 25, 1823.—4t46

Private Entertainment,

At Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C.
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, at the Red House, will be thankful if travellers and others call. Privacy and his best endeavors to accommodate are promised for a reasonable consideration.
March, 1823.—9wt51

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.
N. B. Those who have not yet closed their accounts with me, will find them in the hands of Mr. Cowan, till April Court, afterwards in the hands of an officer.
JOHN BECKWITH.
Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—44tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE subscriber wishes to employ two or three Journeymen Carpenters, of good, steady and industrious habits. None need apply but such as are of the above habits.
N. B. He also would take two or three boys, of good families, as apprentices to the above business.
JOHN ALBRIGHT.
Salisbury, March 3, 1823.—3t46

Salisbury Militia!

YOU will appear at the Court House, for company drill, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the last Saturday of March, instant. On which day an election will be held for a Lieutenant; and also for an Ensign, vice Philip Warren, who has been commissioned in the Brigade Staff.
Sw't46 G. W. GRIMES,
March 11, 1823. Capt. Elect.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS in the store house of Mr. Thomas Todd. He will work on the most reasonable terms that can be desired, and hopes, by due attention, neatness and despatch, that he will merit a share of public patronage. He also flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to those that may please to call upon him, at any time, with their custom. Cleaning and repairing old clothes will be duly attended to, at short notice.

N. B. Produce will be received for work, such as corn, flour, pork, bacon, tallow, beeswax, butter, and such as suits the market, and a generous price given.
SAMUEL PRICE.

State of North-Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1823.—Elizabeth Kerby vs. Villis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, Masilla Franklin, Susanna, Rebecca, and Dorcas Kerby. Petition, doer.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Villis Harbin, and Ann his wife, the heirs at law of Sally Woodfork, Samuel Davis, and Samuel Kerby, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday of May next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against them, and petition be heard ex parte.
JNO. GILES, C. C.
6wt48—Price adv. \$2.

THE High Bred and Celebrated Foal-Getter FLORIZEL.

A FINE sorrel, upwards of 16 hands high, handsomely marked, of large bone and great muscular power, will stand the coming season at Concord, every Friday and Saturday; and at William Emerson's, in the lower edge of Iredell county, one mile west of Coddle-Creek meeting-house, every Monday and Tuesday, except when shewn at public places; unavoidable accidents excepted. He will be let to mares at the moderate price of ten dollars the season, which may be discharged with 8 at any time before the first of October; five dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; and fifteen dollars to insure a mare to be with foal; parting with the mare forfeits the insurance.

Florizel, as a foal-getter, is equaled by few, and excelled by none; which may be seen by reference to the hand bills, where the certificates are signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Halifax, relative to his colts, and the performance of his stock, and other particulars; also his pedigree. The season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of July.
G. A. PHIFER.
5wt47

Writing Paper,

FOR sale at the office of the "Carolinian," at three dollars twenty-five cents per ream. Also, two reams broken foolscap, \$2 50. And one bundle Super Royal, for wrapping.

AGRICULTURAL.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FARMERS' NOTICE.

Keep your children at school, if possible, and take care not to find fault against the school-master in their presence. Some people are always complaining of the school-master or mistress. Let the school be ever so well kept, they will be dissatisfied. If your children complain, ten chances to one they are in the wrong; and should you wish to injure them, you cannot do it more effectually than to join with them against their master.

It is time you should get wood for the coming year. Have your sled in good order; and improve the sledding when you have it. Keep your cattle well—it is a poor plan that some farmers have, of starving their cattle in order to sell hay in the spring. Have you not an old horse which is not worth keeping? Do not let another winter find him on your hands: give him to the crows.

It would be well to see about getting a good supply of fencing stuff. There is nothing that shows the thrifty farmer to better advantage than his fences. If your fences are poor, you hazard the loss of all your crops.

Is your threshing done? If so, you can spend those days which are stormy, still to advantage. Get all your farming tools in order—your yokes, bows, axe helves, shovels, carts, &c. &c. A good farmer will not find much idle time. Remember that the hand of diligence defeateth want; prosperity and success are the industrious man's attendants.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors: A paragraph in your Gazette of Saturday, on the subject of Bees, induces me to mention, that an easier method of gathering honey than in India, and a more merciful one than what is generally pursued in this country, is practised in Germany. There, this interesting little insect is cultivated to great extent, frequently as an amusement, and very commonly as a source of revenue. Many treatises have been written on their singular nature, domestic arrangements, and the best method of treating them. Perhaps I put some of your readers in mind of the renowned Baron Munchausen, when I state that in some parts of Germany they are regularly taken to pasture! yet such is the fact. I have seen on the great heath of Luneburg in the Hanoverian dominions, hundreds of hives that were carried there from distant places in the spring of the year, for the bees to pasture on the heath flowers; herdsman attend them; and in the autumn they are taken home again.

The mode of securing the honey is this: early in the fall the bee-father (as the person who cultivates bees is called) protects himself with gloves and a kind of cap long enough to hang over his neck and shoulders, and which has a wire mask—and in dark rainy weather, or early in the morning or late in the evening, when all the bees are at home, he turns the hives upside down—a match made of dry herbs, such as rue wrapped in tow and linen, which burns without flame and makes a great smoke, is lighted and the smoke blown upon the hive, which drives the bees to the lower part of the hive, and gives him an opportunity of taking what quantity of honey he thinks they can spare, leaving a sufficiency for winter provision. Should it happen that the bee-father takes too large a tribute, or that an early winter prevents the bees from replenishing their stock as expected—they then are regularly fed with a composition consisting of sugar, honey, wine and water, boiled together, which is put in a saucer under the hive.
A GERMAN.

Desultory.

DESCRIPTIVE.

A Winter Morning Scene in the Western Country.
[Extract from "The Pioneers."]

The lake had exchanged its covering of unspotted snow, for a face of dark ice, that reflected the rays of the rising sun, like a polished mirror. The houses were clothed in a dress of the same description, but which, owing to its position, shone like bright steel; while the enormous icicles that were pendent from every roof, caught the brilliant light, apparently throwing it from one to the other, as each glittered on the side next to the luminary, with a golden lustre that melted away, on its opposite, into the dusky shades of a back ground. But it was the appearance of the boundless forests, that covered the hills, as they rose, in the distance, one over the other, that most attracted the gaze of the spectator. The huge branches of the pines and hemlocks, on the western mountains, bent with the weight of the ice that they supported, while their summits rose above the swelling tops of the oaks, beeches and maples, like spires of burnished silver issuing from domes of the same material. The limits of the view in this direction were marked by an undulating outline of bright light, as if, reversing the order of nature, numberless suns might momentarily be expected to heave above the western horizon. In the foreground of the picture, along the shores of the lake, and near to the village, each tree seemed studded with diamonds, that emitted their dancing rays, as the branches waved gently under the impulse of the wind. Even the sides of the mountains, where the rays of the sun could not yet fall, were decorated with a glassy coat, that presented every gradation of brilliancy, from the first touch of the luminary to the dark foliage of the hemlock, as it glistened through its coat of crystal. In short, the whole view was one scene of quivering radiance, as lake, mountains, village, and woods, each emitted its portion of light, tinged with its peculiar hue, and varied by its position and its magnitude.

Sir James M'Intosh was to publish, in London, in the course of the present month, his *History of England*, continued from Hume. The highest hopes are formed of it in England. We feel a confidence that it will much surpass any specimen of historical composition published since the appearance of the works of Hume, Robertson and Gibbon. Sir James is one of the most eloquent writers of the age—his genius is eminently philosophical and liberal—he has had access to all the best sources of information adapted to his purpose—he has been long aware that he was expected to accomplish his task in the most instructive and brilliant manner. Hence we infer that his work will possess every kind of merit.
[Nat. Gazette.]

FROM BELL'S (LONDON) WEEKLY MESSENGER.

INTERESTING FACTS.

At the last meeting of the Sheffield Public Society, the following interesting facts were mentioned. Gibbon, who in his celebrated history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has left an imperishable memorial of his enmity to the gospel, resided many years in Switzerland, where, with the profits of his works, he purchased a considerable estate. This property has descended to a gentleman, who, out of its rents, expends a large sum annually in the promulgation of that very gospel which his predecessor insidiously endeavored to undermine, not having had courage openly to assail it. Von ire boasted that with one hand he would overthrow the edifice of Christianity, which required the hands of twelve Apostles to build up. At this day, the press which he employed at Ferney to print his blasphemies, is actually employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures. Thus the self same engine, which he set to work to destroy the credit of the Bible is engaged in disseminating its truths. It is a remarkable circumstance, also, that the first provisional meeting for the reformation of the Auxiliary Bible Society at Edinburgh, was held in the very room in which Hume died.

THE BIBLE.

There are four grand arguments for the truth of the Bible: The first is the miracles it records—second, the prophecies—third, the goodness of the doctrine—fourth, the moral character of the penmen. The miracles flow from divine power—the prophecies from divine understanding—and the excellence of the doctrine from divine goodness.

Procrastination is the very top-stone of destruction to all good designs; let it have no control over you; avoid it as you would a pestilence.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.—The Senate took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dickerson in the chair, the bill to enable the holders of French, British, and Spanish titles to lands within the state of Louisiana, which have not been recognised as valid by the government of the United States, to institute proceedings in the courts of the United States to try the validity thereof.

Mr. Johnson, of Lou. explained the objects of the bill, and urged the importance of acting on the subject at the present session. He thought it was not only the duty, but the interest of the government to provide for the adjustment of the claims embraced by the bill. If they are not valid, they belong to the United States, and should be brought into market, which could not be done until they are decided on. But he complained of the injury done to Louisiana, by keeping large claims of land waste, within the limits of the state. Emigration had been checked, and the prosperity of the country retarded.

Upon this amendment a discussion arose, which occupied more than three hours. It was ultimately adopted—yeas 36, noes 10.

It appeared to be the opinion of several members, that the three claims alluded to, should not be referred to the judiciary, but be decided on by Congress itself; though the Senate seems to have acted on the ground that it was expedient to provide for their adjustment by a separate bill.

The gentlemen who spoke in favor of including the three large claims, named above, in the bill, were Messrs. Johnson, of Lou. Van Dyke, Brown, of Lou. Smith, of Md. and Mills; and those who opposed it were Messrs. Taylor, of Va. Van Buren, Eaton, Lannan, Barbour, and Chandler.

After considerable discussion on other details of the bill, and the adoption of several amendments; and after rejecting a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely; The question was put on engrossing the bill for a third reading; and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and noes—Yeas 28, Nays 6.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, the Senate took up the bill authorising the President of the United States to employ an engineer to examine and select the most suitable site for a National Armory on the western waters, and appropriating 25,000 dollars for the purchase of such site, &c.

No objection being made to this bill, the question was taken on ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading, and was carried, with only two or three dissenting voices.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.—Mr. STOKES, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which had been referred an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing an interchange of the laws of the several States, by mail, free of postage, made a report adverse to that proposition.

The bill providing for clothing the militia of the United States when in actual service, was taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. NOBLE made some remarks in support of the measure. Mr. SMITH, of Md. opposed the bill, not on principle, because he was friendly to the principle, but from objections to the mode proposed by the bill; and for the purpose of getting rid of the bill he moved to lay it on the table. Mr. NOBLE replied to Mr. S. and answered his objections; when—

The question being taken, the bill was ordered to lie on the table—yeas 21.

The bill further to prolong, for five years, the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia, was taken up.

Mr. EATON questioned the propriety of making provision for continuing the Mint at Philadelphia for five years. He thought the Mint establishment might be fixed at the seat of government, where it would be more immediately under the eye of Congress, and its operations and concerns more easily examined and understood. He did not assert that it ought to be removed; but he wished the subject to be inquired into, and moved to insert one year in the bill instead of five, that Congress might, in the mean time, consider the subject, and decide understandingly on it.

This motion was opposed by Messrs. ELLIOTT and LANNAN; who among other things, argued that, even if it were enacted to continue the Mint at Philadelphia for five years, Congress could revoke the law at any time, if it should be deemed expedient to remove the establishment from thence; but they controverted the propriety of removing the Mint from Philadelphia, from consideration of convenience, and the successful operation of the establishment, &c.

The motion to amend the bill was negatived; and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The President laid before the Senate, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to loans or deposits made by the Treasury to banks from the year 1789 to the present time—rendered in obedience to a resolution of the Senate; which report was, on motion of Mr. EATON, ordered to be printed.

The Senate took up the Message from the House of Representatives, announcing its disagreement to the Senate's amendment to the bill, supplementary to the Revolutionary pension law.

[The amendment disagreed to by the House of Representatives, was a clause inserted by the Senate, to reduce all the Revolutionary pensions 20 per cent.

Mr. NOBLE, moved to postpone the bill indefinitely, and after some debate, the motion was lost—yeas 20, noes 23.

Mr. BARBOUR then moved that the Senate recede from its amendment, which motion was agreed to, by yeas and noes—yeas 23, noes 21.

About 5 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

On motion of Mr. Rochester, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bills of the following titles:

A bill further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia;

The bill to continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces," passed the 29th day of April, 1816, so far as the same relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces; and

The bill making the coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, receivable in payments on account of public lands.

The first of these bills being taken up by the House, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without opposition.

The next bill was then taken up, in the following words:

"Be it enacted, &c. That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States, of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, and the crowns of France and five franc pieces," passed on the 29th of April, 1816, as relates to the crowns of France and five franc pieces, shall be, and the same hereby is, continued in force, for the further term of two years, from and after the fourth day of March next."

Mr. M'KIM moved to amend the bill by extending the operation of the bill to four years, instead of two; for mercantile reasons, which he stated.

The motion was assented to by Mr. Rochester, and agreed to by the House. And, thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The third bill is in the following words:

"Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the passage of this act, the following gold coins shall be received in all payments on account of public lands, at the several and respective rates following, and not otherwise, viz: the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains, or eighty-eight cents and eight-ninths per pennyweight; the gold coins of France, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven and a half grains, or eighty-seven and a quarter cents per pennyweight; and the gold coins of Spain, of their present standard, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-eight and a half grains, or eighty-four cents per pennyweight."

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause assays of the foregoing coins to be made at the Mint of the United States, at least once in every year; and to make report of the result thereof to Congress."

This bill, also, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, without debate or opposition.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. pursuant to the notice he yesterday gave, that the house this day proceed to ballot for a Printer, to execute the printing for the next Congress, now made a motion to go into the election of the said Printer.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the motion of Mr. Allen, of now proceeding to ballot for a Printer: and it was determined in the affirmative.

After the nomination of candidates—

The house then proceeded to the balloting, and, upon counting the votes by the tellers, Mr. Cooke and Mallory, it appeared that the whole number of votes was 155, of which 78 were necessary for a choice.

For Gales and Seaton,	102
Andrew Way, Jr.	43
Other persons,	10

Gales & Seaton were then declared duly elected Printers to the next Congress.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.—Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire who committed the act of suppressing certain passages of documents transmitted to the House, made a report in relation thereto, recommending that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the inquiry committed to it; which report and resolution were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HEMPHILL, from the Committee to which was referred the memorial of several banking institutions and insurance companies in the State of South Carolina, and a memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, praying for certain laws in relation to the Bank, and for certain alterations in their charter, made a long report thereon, concluding with a resolution that the Committee be instructed to prepare and bring in a bill in relation to the Bank of the U-

nited States; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

An engrossed bill "to authorize and empower the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury to dispose of all the public lots and other property belonging to the United States, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia," was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

The SPEAKER communicated a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a supplement to the Digest of Manufactures, printed in pursuance of an act for taking the fourth census of the United States; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28.—Mr. MERCER, presented a motion to take up the following resolution, with some remarks on the propriety and necessity of effecting the great and important national object contemplated by the adoption of this measure, &c.:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient for the effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade, and its ultimate denunciation, as piracy, under the Law of Nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

Mr. MERCER's motion of consideration was then taken, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 68.

After Mr. MERCER had delivered his sentiments at some length, with energy and feeling, upon the general subject of suppressing the Slave Trade, and on the policy of investing the President of the United States with the power proposed to be given to him by the resolution.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Maryland, then claimed the floor, and spoke at some length on the merits of the question involved in the resolution, strongly asserting the necessity of adopting some effectual measures for the total abolition of this odious traffic. Mr. W. spoke with considerable vehemence and zeal against the Slave Trade, but, being of opinion that no convention with other nations could make the engaging in this trade Piracy, proposed an amendment to alter the phraseology of the resolutions in this respect.

When Mr. W. concluded—

Mr. BURROWS, of Connecticut, required the Previous Question, and in this call he was sustained by a majority of the members. The Previous question was put and carried; and then,

The main question (on agreeing to the resolution, as above stated) was taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided as follows—Yeas 131—Nays 9.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

FRIGHTFUL SACRIFICE.

The following letter, dated July 1, and addressed to the editor of the Calcutta Journal, contains a melancholy narrative of the immolation, or, rather, murder of a Hindoo widow:

SIR—Prompted by curiosity to endeavor to investigate the religious ceremonies of the Hindoos, I was induced to attend the self-immolation of a Hindoo widow, at B. llyghaut, yesterday. The preparatory ceremonies, if any, must have taken place previous to my arrival at the ghaut, for I found the unhappy victim of their idolatry in a perfect state of insensibility.

Though I was aware her husband died at so late an hour as twelve o'clock on Saturday night, I laid aside all idea of grief for his loss being the actuating cause of her immolation; and I am not disposed to think I was wrong in so doing, from the circumstances attending this barbarous custom. It was about twenty minutes past 11 when I arrived—the Brahmins were washing the body of the corpse in the river, and a few paces from them sat the apparently unconscious victim, his widow. She was 21 years of age, beautiful to my conception, by far the most so of any native female I have ever seen; combined with the beauty of her face, her figure was perfect, which heightened the distress, if possible, in the minds of those who were witnesses of the sacrifice, and felt their inability to prevent it. The latter, under any circumstances, I believe would have proved ineffectual to prevent her dissolution, and that speedily; for, judging from her appearance, (which was that of stupefaction,) I inquired of several Brahmins, and among them I found men intelligently delivering their sentiments, and, except in acquiescing in the detestable custom, men with whom I should have thought our enlightened views of Christianity might be pressed with success: they said it was her fate, and added, that if she was prevented or persuaded from her purpose, she would die before three o'clock.

Upon this intimation, I was led to attend more minutely to her situation, and I recur to the time I first saw her: She was sitting on the ground near the river, supported by two men, and, as I said, in a state of insensibility. Her eyes were open, but apparently beyond the power of recognition of surrounding objects. Here she remained until a paper was signed by several Brahmins, who eagerly pressed upon the person in whose possession it

was. While this was going forward, the Thannadar asked her the usual questions of her sacrifice being voluntary, &c.; to which, in a feeble voice, she replied affirmatively. The pen was then presented to her, with which the Brahmins had previously signed the paper, and she was made to touch it as significant of her approval. The corpse being laid upon the funeral pile, she was raised from the ground and supported to the river, and after being bathed, (for to bathe herself was beyond her power,) she was dressed by attending Brahmins in a red scarf, and ornamented with flowers, and her head painted with red where her hair parted. She was then led up to the pile, and performed, merely and solely by the assistance of others, the required ceremonies: she was supported round the pile seven times, and, after having performed her task, her head fell on the shoulder of the man on her left hand, and for upwards of ten minutes she was, to my idea, in a faint; but, in the sequel, I was well satisfied that the drugs that had been given her had begun effectually to operate.

The attendants waited this time, I suppose, in hopes of her reviving and being able to show somewhat of voluntary action, in the sight of seven European gentlemen who happened to be present; but in this they were disappointed, for she remained perfectly insensible to every object. And now commenced a scene so horrible, so revolting to every common principle of humanity, that one's blood shudders at the recital. They lifted her up, more dead than alive, and placed her on the pile; she had not the power, when on it, even to lay her arm over the body of her deceased husband; but this was quickly done for her, as well as placing his head on her bosom. This was enough for me to see, and I left the scene of murder, for no other term can be applied to this "infernal" transaction. The declarations of the Brahmins, that she would not survive three o'clock, being a satisfactory conclusion to my friend, that the drugs that might have been administered to her were of the most destructive nature; and it would be well if government would interfere, in a similar case of self-immolation, to postpone the ceremony beyond the time the death of the victim was so prophesied; and if it occurred, to subject the body to the investigation of surgeons, in order to discover the fact of murder, or not. In the instance I speak of, the woman was perfectly insensible, and no part of this abominable ceremony could be said to have had her consent. I am, Sir, &c.

AN EYE WITNESS.

NEW-ORLEANS, FEB. 4.

An item of Mexican News.—Capt. Mestre, of the brig Santa Anna, from Campeachy, represents that the province of Yucatan is in a state of complete anarchy: that when he left Campeachy the people were fighting in the streets—one party headed by the monks and priests, contending for the Emperor Iturbide, who has promised to establish the holy inquisition; and the other party, the people, contending for their natural rights and a republican form of government. We learn from another source, that Iturbide's prospects became daily more obscure at his head quarters, and in the neighborhood of the capital.

NEWPORT, R. I. FEB. 22.—Arrived, brig Bowdoin, Carr, 18 days from Matanzas bound to Warren. Sailed on the 31st inst. in co. with brigs Abeona, for Providence, and Neptune, of Bristol, for Trieste. After being out 4 hours from Matanzas, saw a piratical schr. coming out from the land, full of men, and rowing with 14 sweeps. On her coming up with the Bowdoin, she hoisted a red flag and commenced firing with round and grape shot, at the same time ordering Capt. Carr to "strike or die." As soon as the pirate was within a sufficient distance, the Bowdoin returned the fire from her carriage guns and musketry, which raked the deck of the pirates, killing several, and compelling them immediately to haul off, having only 7 men to be seen on the deck, and rowing with only three sweeps—she stood again for the land. Had it not been entirely calm, Capt. Carr would have been enabled to have sunk the pirate. The Abeona and Neptune being in co. at the time, and being both armed, assisted the Bowdoin in repulsing the pirates. The Bowdoin mounts four carriage guns, with muskets, &c.

In addition to the accounts given by our correspondent at Newport, of the gallant defence of the brig Bowdoin, the Providence Patriot mentions that the piratical schr. mounted 1 large gun on a pivot, and was supposed to contain 70 or 80 men, and that she came so near the brigs that the captains saw people on board whom they had traded with at Matanzas. The brigs were injured in their rigging by the fire of the pirates, and some of the crews were wounded. The Bowdoin parted company with the other brigs after getting through the passage.

Bost. D. Adv.

Robbery.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. John A. Inslee, steward of the Philadelphia Almshouse, had his desk broken open and rifled of about 700 dollars. Suspicions immediately attached to a black fellow named Antony, who had been em-

ployed by him as a servant, but who had absented himself a few days previous.—Search was made, but he could not be found—some person, however, who knew him, had seen him passing through the streets with his coat pockets filled; in order, as it was supposed, to prevent the jingling of the silver he was presumed to have stolen, he at the time supporting his pocket with his hands. Upon inquiry at the Mail Stage Office, Mr. Inslee was informed by Mr. Chester Bailey that a person answering the description had started for N. York by the way of Amboy on Thursday; that the wind was ahead from Amboy to New-York; and that by going on in the mail, he (Mr. I.) would reach New-York as soon if not sooner than his servant. This was Friday, 2 o'clock. At 3 Mr. I. took his seat in the mail stage for this city, where he arrived at 8 on Saturday. At 12 the sloop from Amboy arrived; Mr. I. proceeded on board with an officer, where the first person he beheld was his *cidevar*: servant, bouncing up from the cabin with the utmost satisfaction at his escape; but upon perceiving Mr. I. his countenance fell; and truly the transition of his features at this moment were a study for Cooper or Kean. Neglectful of the sable charms of his lawful wife, Mister Antony had brought with him a mulatto lady, the partner of his treasure.—Both were taken into custody, and upon examining their trunks, among new hats, boots, shawls, and other articles, as the showman says, *too tedious to mention*, was found a pocket book containing about 270 dollars. Upon his examination, Antony confessed the robbery, and stated that a black man named Plato (not the philosopher) was an accomplice. That Plato stood without the building while he (Antony) entered and committed the theft, and that Plato was to give the alarm by whistling if any body approached. Upon rejoining his comrade the money was put into Plato's hands for division, as he could read, most of the money being in bank bills. Plato remains in Philadelphia.—Mr. Inslee set off early on Sunday morning for Philadelphia, with a hope of arresting Plato on his arrival. The probability is that the greater part of the money will then be recovered.

N. Y. Gaz. 18th inst.

A melancholy scene.—A correspondent at Conwayborough, in Horry district, informs us, that on the 21st ultimo he was called on by the coroner of the district to attend an inquisition on a most solemn and impressive occasion—"On approaching the spot," observes our correspondent, "I was presented with the view of the dead body of a white man, of at least 60 years of age, whose shony but gory locks would have led us to believe his pursuits far different from that, which an inscrutable Providence determined should be his last. It appeared, from the evidence, that he had attempted to rob a potatoe-house, in which a gun was set, and on his entry he inadvertently touched the spring, and was thus, by his own hand, instantaneously hurried before an angry God!—What solemn and useful reflections might be drawn from this awful dispensation!"—*Winyaw Intel.*

The cotton factory, principally owned by Mr. D. Avery, in Meredith, N. H. with most of its contents, machinery, &c. were destroyed by fire in the afternoon of the 13th inst. The fire is reported to have originated in the *Picker*, placed near the stairs; and the flames were so rapid as to produce the entire destruction of the building in 37 minutes. Seven females were at work in the third story, at the time, and being precluded the means of escape by the stairs, six of them leaped from the windows, a distance of thirty feet, and were more or less grievously injured from broken limbs and bruises; and the other was taken from a small window by means of a ladder, almost suffocated. The factory contained 700 spindles, and 20 looms, and the loss is estimated at between 25 and 30,000 dollars.

We have been told that the Indians at the eastward prognosticate great freshets during the approaching spring; from the circumstance of the *beavers* having built their houses one story higher than common last fall. This they consider an invariable forerunner of great freshets.

[Salem Gazette.

Looking-glass Curtain.—The managers of the New-York theatre announced for exhibition on Wednesday evening week, a looking-glass curtain, equal in size to the drop curtain. For extent of machinery, cost in the production, and brilliant magnificence of effect, it is asserted that this splendid spectacle is unequalled by any other in any theatre. It reflects in one lucid sea of glass, the entire audience, and every object in front of the stage. The elegance and richness of its frame work renders the superb ornament complete.

An excellent rule for living happy in society is never to concern ourselves with the affairs of others, unless they desire it. Under the pretence of being useful, people often show more curiosity than kindness.



SALISBURY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1823.

The obituary notice, by "Moria," would have been attended to, had it reached us sooner; but our columns were already occupied by another, before we received his.

We are requested to state, that Gen. GONZALEZ WATSON is a candidate to represent the District of Morganton, composed of the counties of Burke, Buncombe, Haywood, and Rutherford, in the 18th Congress.

Another successful operation for congenital cataract, that is, for one horn blind, has been recently performed by Dr. Beckwith, lately of this place, and now removed to Raleigh. The subject, a young man of nineteen years of age, was seen by us, before and since the operation. He was totally blind, and is now so far recovered, as to distinguish readily considerably minute objects, and to walk abroad without assistance. His eyes appear perfectly clear, and are daily acquiring strength. The operation was performed in a few moments, was attended with little pain, and succeeded by no inflammation. The success which has attended the various cases operated on by Dr. Beckwith, we believe unparalleled; and the spirit of kindness and benevolence he has manifested towards those who were laboring under the complicated evils of poverty and blindness, we trust will bring upon him "the blessings of those who were ready to perish."

And yet another WARNING!

On Saturday, the 8th inst. a man by the name of Jonathan Willis, was killed by the discharge of a gun while in the hands of one John Bivings, at the house of Capt. John H. Swink, about four miles from this town. There had been a muster at Capt. Swink's on Saturday; after the company was dismissed, Bivings, with one or two others, got considerably intoxicated; some of them proposed to fire at a mark, and Bivings loaded his gun, as he says, for that purpose; but failing to make up a shot, a number of them went into Capt. Swink's house, where we suppose more whiskey was drank; a good deal of wrangling, of course, ensued; Bivings, particularly, was noisy and troublesome—he sat down by the fire, the loaded gun lying across his lap, with a broken ramrod in it, the muzzle pointing towards the door, while sitting there, he repeatedly asked Mrs. Swink to snap the gun, to see how easy it went, which she did, once or twice, it not being then primed,—he afterwards primed it, and again asked her, as well as her sister, to snap it,—but they both refused, saying they were always afraid of a gun, but more especially so when loaded, and that they were afraid it was then loaded,—but even if it were not, they knew it was primed, and that by snapping it would flash, and frighten them; Bivings then asked a man standing the other side of the fireplace, to snap it; the man refused, but struck at it with a short piece of an old ramrod, which, it is said, could not have reached within two feet of Bivings; the gun, however, instantly fired,—the ball with which it was loaded struck Willis, who was standing outside of the door, in the piazza, in the back of his neck, and came out at his cheek,—the ramrod struck him in the back of the neck, and lodged there. Dr. Long, who was instantly sent for, succeeded after some difficulty, in extracting the piece of ramrod, which was about four inches in length; but found that it had so injured the spinal marrow as to render it impossible for the man to live. He died soon after. Mr. Willis was a hard working, industrious poor man. He has left a wife and two children.

Bivings was examined on Wednesday last, and admitted to bail, till next Superior Court. This is an instance of such stupid, criminal carelessness, (though many call it by a harsher name,) that we hope all who hear of it, will retain it fresh in their memories, to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of so revolting a scene.

CONVENTION.

The spirit of reform is spreading more widely—the voice of the people is becoming louder and louder—and every appearance in our political horizon indicates the approach of a brighter day to the West. The will of the people, which has manifested itself so unequivocally of late, must convince our stoutest opponents, that their opposition, like the contest of the rebel spirits with Habib, will end in discomfiture—that however much they may obstruct the march of improvement, it will overcome all obstacles—a Convention must, a Convention will, be called. We feel no more doubt of the ultimate success of the West, than that day will succeed night, spring winter. Moral causes

will as certainly bring about the former, as natural causes the latter. The time may not be close at hand, but it cannot be very remote: for a spirit is aroused which will bear down all opposition, and secure to the people those rights for which they have petitioned and begged till the crimson blush of shame has mantled on their cheeks—but for which they will never beg nor supplicate again. They will demand them with the spirit of freemen, who know their rights, rights that no power under heaven can lawfully deprive them of.

But in securing their own rights, they will not encroach on the rights of others: they ask only justice, equal and exact justice; and they would scorn to take from the East one single right or privilege which in justice belongs to them. In forming a constitution, they would look, not to the interests of a part, but of the whole; not to the interest of the West alone, but to the paramount interests of the State; and they would guard with equal care the rights and privileges of all. It is absurd to suppose that the West wish to oppress their Eastern brethren, and that they would form a constitution too intolerable for them to bear; for what inducement could they have to act thus? thus to outrage all the kindly feelings of social life, and entail upon their children discord and strife, and endless rivalries, when they might leave them a goodly inheritance, and bind them together as a band of brothers? None—We say none! Yet we know it is the opinion of some persons in the East,—an opinion as unfounded as it is ungenerous, and which could have its origin only in ignorance of the character of the western people,—that so unjustifiable, so impolitic, so malignant, would be the conduct of the West! Such an opinion, we hope, we believe, is far, very far indeed, from being general in the East: we trust it is confined to those only, who, suspicious themselves, would cast the dark cloud of suspicion over others:

"All seems infected, that ill infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye."

We have heard it whispered, that a gentleman in the East, distinguished alike for his talents and his opposition to a Convention, wrote to a member of Congress, during the late session, and stated his belief that a Convention would not only be called, but that the West would form such a constitution as would be insupportable to the East—and then made the inquiry, whether Congress would consent to a separation of the East from the West! We have heard it reported, we say, that such a letter was written—whether to an eastern or western member, we do not know; and the report, we suspect, is entitled to implicit credit.

That the character and disposition of the West are viewed by some of our most powerful opponents in a very unfavorable light, the above fact is conclusive evidence: that they have good reasons for judging so unfavorably, we utterly deny: but it would be a waste of words to attempt to convince them of their error and uncharitableness. Prejudice, combined with interest, has closed up every avenue to conviction; and we leave them to the enjoyment of their unkind, illiberal opinions, wholly unconcerned whether they think well or ill of us. But to the people we would say,—if our voice could ever reach them—Ye are our brethren, members of the same family, heirs of the same inheritance; and heaven forbid that we should seek to deprive you of a single right, or harbor a wish injurious to your real interests.

Waxhams, Mecklenburg Co. N. C. 2
February 19, 1823.

On the night of the 7th, or, perhaps, rather early in the morning of the 8th inst. a very calamitous dispensation of Divine Providence took place in our neighborhood. The house of Mr. Robert Walkup caught fire and burnt to ashes his four oldest sons, James, John, Joseph, and Robert, and a Joseph Huey, twenty years of age, who had come to his uncle's to remain all night, and full counsel of those who went to eternity with him. The three oldest boys, their cousin Huey, William Flin, Esq. brother to the deceased Rev. Flin, late of Charleston, S. C. and a young man named John Sings, were all six sleeping in one apartment up stairs: the heat and smoke awoke squire Flin and John Sings, but they were so suffocated, that they could neither speak nor draw their breath. They, one after the other, threw themselves out of a window, eighteen feet from the ground. Mr. Flin got one of his thigh bones broken, and John Sings got one of his ankles and the toes of the same foot sprained. About the same time, or immediately after, Mr. Walkup, who had been sleeping below, ran up stairs to awaken the boys; but the

we feel the utmost confidence, that the result of your investigation would be a frank acknowledgment, that they are just and reasonable.

To entertain an idea of a division of the state, we consider the height of absurdity—we will not say, folly; for even supposing that the discordancy of eastern and western interests rendered such a step necessary,—and nothing could be farther from the truth, than to say it does,—one must be strangely ignorant of our national politics to imagine, for a moment, that such a measure could ever get through Congress. The northern states think too much of a balance of power, to multiply states at random in the south; and an application to Congress for the division of North-Carolina would doubtless meet with as much success as Mr. Symmes' petition for aid to explore the interior regions of our globe.

The wisdom of the law passed at the last session of our legislature, for the promotion of Agriculture and Household Manufactures, is daily becoming more apparent. Agricultural Societies are springing into existence in various parts of the state; and a spirit has been excited which promises the most cheering results. Too long has our state been contented to trudge along in the old and beaten track, reckless whether it were the right or wrong one: our system of agriculture is, perhaps, nearly the same as it was a century ago, when the farmer had little else to do than cast in his seed, and the vigor and richness of a virgin soil produced him his anticipated crop. But times and circumstances have changed; and in respect to our agriculture, we should change with them, or our farmers will still be seeking for new land in the wilderness, when with a little trouble they might have as good as new at home. Our old fields, notwithstanding they have been worn out, may be recovered; and all our lands, by a judicious collection and application of manures, and by an enlightened system of culture, may be trebled in value, if fertility be a criterion of worth.

In Cumberland, Beaufort and Guilford, and perhaps in some other counties, Agricultural Societies have recently been organized; and we trust the example will be followed up, until there shall be no part of the state that will be deprived of its share of the money appropriated by the legislature.

The last session of the 17th Congress terminated on the 3d inst. A goodly number of acts were passed during the session; none, however, of any unusual importance. The Radicals,—so they seemed to us,—were quite crest-fallen this winter; even Gen. Cocke appeared to have cooled a little. The prospects of their chief were rather clouded; and this, we presume, threw a dampening or withering influence over the subordinates. But "time and chance happen unto all men;" and those who wished to rip-rap others, have been completely dissected themselves.

In our paper of the 25th ult. was a brief notice of the distressing calamity which befell Mr. Walkup, of Mecklenburg county: the following more minute account is now published by request. It may be proper to mention, that it was received in season for our last, but was overlooked.

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heat and smoke were so severe, he could neither speak nor draw his breath. He attempted to get down stairs again, but the heat and smoke met him with such violence that he was obliged to turn back, and try to get out at the aforesaid window, which he accomplished with much fear and difficulty, but received little personal hurt, only much suffocated, and somewhat scorched with the fire. Mr. Walkup's fourth son, who had been sleeping below, was awakened, and, as is supposed, had gone up stairs after his father, to assist in rousing his brothers and cousin out of bed, but he never returned: his lot was to go to the other world with them. The four boys were immediately after each other in birth. The oldest was in the sixteenth year of his age, and the youngest in his ninth year. The two eldest had finished learning the Latin and Greek languages, and gave promise, had their lives been prolonged, that they might have shined in the literary world, and been an honor and a comfort to their relatives and connexions.

The fire commenced in a shade room which stood parallel with the hall chimney. It is supposed that it was occasioned by negroes, who threw corn cobs so near the fire, that it seized them, and by them conveyed itself into the floor and wall of the room. Notwithstanding there was a light snow upon the ground, every thing was comparatively dry. The night was windy, and the wind blowing against the side of the house in which the fire commenced, so that a few minutes set the whole fabric in flames. Mrs. Walkup was the first who awoke; had she slept two minutes longer, the whole family, from every thing we can see, must have been consumed. When she first awoke, the fire had not got out of the small room where it began, and by the time she had got those who slept below fully awake, every person and thing, in every apartment of the house, was beyond recovery. All the furniture they got saved, from a well supplied house, were two beds and that which appertained to them. All the clothing they rescued from the flames, were one coat of Mr. Walkup's, and a few garments which had belonged to the boys who were burnt. They had no other thing left but their shirts and shifts, or whatever they had on in bed. They were also strip of shoes, stockings, &c. during the remainder of a severe frosty night and morning. There were none of their other houses burnt, although some of them were saved with difficulty.

The survivors conducted with as much christian resignation as can be expected under such a dispensation of Divine Providence. Surely, the present dispensation is calling aloud to us all to prepare for death, in agreeableness to our Saviour's admonition, Luke 12. 40. "Be ye therefore ready also." It likewise verifies his prediction in the same verse, "For the son of man cometh at an hour when ye thinketh not." If any should ask, how am I to get ready for death? I answer, get an interest in Christ: there is no other way of getting ready, and those who have this are ready at all times. But, if it should be asked again, how am I to get an interest in Christ? I answer, pray earnestly to a God in Christ for it. Christ is at least both as able and as willing now to answer prayers, as he was in the days of his humiliation; and none sincerely applied to him then, for any thing which was really for their own advantage, that he did not grant it to them, whether they were Jews or Gentiles, saints or sinners, even the thief on the cross.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

Convention.—Every new manifestation of the popular feeling, on this interesting subject, affords a fresh triumph to the friends of the measure, and must be regarded as a progressive step to the attainment of the great object, for which the people of this State have been so long contending. The favorable determination of this question, cannot be far distant. It is too intimately connected with the best interests of the community, to be withheld, in defiance of the many and reiterated evidences of the people's will.

The subjoined proceedings of a respectable meeting of the citizens of Cumberland County, in relation to this subject, will be perused, by many of our readers, with peculiar satisfaction.

At a Meeting of a number of the Citizens of Cumberland County, held at the Court Room, on Tuesday evening, March 4th, 1823, agreeable to previous public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of ascertaining the public sentiment relative to the measures proposed and adopted by the friends of a Convention, in a meeting assembled in Raleigh, in December last; and for taking such steps by way of recommending the subject to the attention of their fellow citizens who did not attend the meeting, as will, in the end, promote the great object proposed. James Seawell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Thomas L. Hybart was appointed Secretary.

On motion of John A. Cameron, Esq. the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the Citizens of Cumberland County, now assembled, highly approve of the measures adopted by the friends of a Convention, at their meeting in Raleigh, in December last, and will heartily co-operate with them in taking all legal steps, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the public, in relation to the propriety of calling a Convention.

Resolved, That this Meeting do now proceed to nominate and recommend to their fellow citizens two suitable persons, to represent Cumberland County in the proposed meeting of the friends of a Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the 10th day of November next.

On motion, John A. Cameron, and John Armstrong, Esqs. were nominated and recommended, as the delegates, to the proposed meeting at Raleigh.

The Emperor Alexander.—The Scotsman says—"A friend has drawn our attention to a fact which is not without interest. The Autocrat Alexander, who was so zealous a patron of missions a few years ago, has shut the mouths of the Moravian Missionaries at Sarepta. He has refused them the liberty to baptize or convert the heathen Calmucs, and has reduced them to mere distributors of Bibles—even one word in the way of commentary being forbidden. The prohibition extends to all Protestant missions in Russia. We observed about a year ago, that events were disaburdening Alexander very fast of all his liberal prejudices, and that his zeal for establishing schools, academies and missions, could no longer stand its ground against the principles of the Holy Alliance.

It is passing strange, that of all living things, only two can be named which remain true to us while in a state of poverty, viz. a dog and a constable—as the former is never known to desert a human being even in the lowest state of degradation and misery, so the latter, with equal pertinacity, sticks by a man in adversity.

Public Entertainment.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, and the public at large, that I now occupy the house wherein Capt. Jacob Krider formerly lived, and which has lately been in possession of Mr. Thos. Holmes, as a public house; where I am now prepared to accommodate travellers, and all others who may please to call. There are good stables attached to the establishment, which shall always be well attended, and well supplied with fodder and grain. A few boarders will be taken, on moderate terms.

There is a good store-room attached to the house, which will be rented from now to the 1st of May, or perhaps longer, or for any intermediate term.
JNO. SMITH.
Salisbury, March 17, 1823.—45

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, in Burke county, N. C. on Wednesday, the 7th of May, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax due thereon for the year 1821, and cost of advertising, to wit:

Alexander Mecomba, 25,600 acres, value \$1500, speculation lands. Patrick Davis, 100 acres, lying on upper Little river, on Mountain creek, value \$50. Abraham Renchar, for 1820 and 1821, 50 acres, valued at \$50. Wm. Camp, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek, value \$50. 425 acres given in by Fielding Norton, lying on the waters of Muddy creek, valued at \$300. Jones Mease, 50 acres, on the waters of Loose creek, given in at \$25. 100 acres on the waters of the south fork of Catawba, given in by John Smith, at \$30. 100 acres on do. given in by Valentine Crotz, at \$50.
M. BRITAIN, Sheriff.
Morganton, March 8, 1823.—44

Two Apprentices

WANTED by the subscriber, at the Shoe-making business, not under 12, nor over 15 years of age. To sober and industrious lads, a good opportunity is now offered, to learn a good trade,—if well followed.

EBENEZER DICKSON.
Salisbury, March 10, 1823.—44

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—Samuel Craig vs. Jonathan Craig. Original attachment, levied in the hands of James D. Craig.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6w.50.—pr. adv. \$25

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1823.—President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern vs. John Simson, Jr. Orr. Att. Levied in the hands of Othniel Stewart. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant be and appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
3mt'58.—pr. ad. \$45

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

JANUARY Sessions, 1823.—Thomas Lyles vs. Robert Lyles. Original attachment.—Levied on one negro man, named Abram.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next county Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, C. C.
6w.50.—Price adv. \$25

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.



FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

Fourth Number of Moore's National Melodies.

The above number of this interesting work will be published, we believe, in the course of the ensuing week. In the mean time, having been favored with a sight of the proof-sheets, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of presenting the public with one or two of the songs, although conscious that they are robbed of half their beauty by being thus divorced from the music, which Mr. Moore, as in every other case, has so happily "married to immortal verse." The Airs contained in the fourth No. are—two Venetian, two Neapolitan, one Swedish, one Sicilian, one Savoyard, one German, one French, one Italian, one Highland, and one Mahratta. The following playful song is the first in the volume:

NETS AND CAGES.

Come listen to my story, while
Your needle's task you ply—
At what I sing some maids will smile,
While some, perhaps, may sigh.
Tho' Love's the theme, and Wisdom blames
Such florid songs as ours,
Yet Truth, sometimes, like Eastern dames,
Can speak her thoughts by flowers.
Then listen, Maids, come listen while
Your needle's task you ply,
At what I sing, there's some may smile,
While some, perhaps, will sigh.

Young CLOX bent on catching Loves,
Such nets had learn'd to frame,
That none in all our vales and groves,
E'er caught so small a game.
While gentle SUZ, less giv'n to roam,
When CLOX's nets were taking
These flights of birds, sat still at home
One small, neat love cage making.
Come listen, Maids, &c.

Much CLOX laugh'd at SUSAN's task,
But mark how things went on,
These light-caught Loves—ere you could ask
Their name and age—were gone.
So weak poor CLOX's nets were wove,
That tho' she charm'd into them
New game each hour, the youngest Love
Was able to break through them.
Come listen, Maids, &c.

Meanwhile, young SUZ, whose cage was wrought
Of bars, too strong to sever—
One Love, with golden pinions caught,
And caged him there forever;
Instructing thereby all coquettes,
What'er their looks or ages,
That tho' 'tis pleasant weaving nets,
'Tis wiser to make cages.
Thus, Maidens, thus do I beguile
The task your fingers ply;
May all who hear, like SUSAN smile:
Ah! not like CLOX sigh!

The following words are adapted to a depending Neapolitan Air:

WHERE SHALL WE BURY OUR SHAME?

Where shall we bury our shame?
Where—in what desolate place,
Hide the last wreck of a name,
Broken and stain'd by disgrace!
Death may dis sever the chain,
Oppression will cease when we're gone;
But the dishonor, the stain,
Die as we may, will live on!

Was it for this we sent out
Liberty's cry from our shore?
Was it for this that her shout
'Thrill'd to the world's very core?
Thus to live onwards and slaves—
Oh! ye free hearts that lie dead,
Do you not c'en in your graves
Shudder as o'er you we tread?

WEALTH.

How much is wealth thought of and desired by the generality of mankind; and what is it? Can it insure happiness? Can it keep off pain? Can it remove anxiety? Are the richest always the happiest? Have they no thorn in their pillow? Are they strangers to solicitude? Have they no wants? How often do anxiety and care, ambition and envy, arise in proportion to the abundance of wealth men possess? What a snare has it often proved? How many on their death beds may truly say—"This wealth has killed me; had I possessed less, I should not have fallen a victim to intemperance. I should not have been so exposed to the world. But here, alas, I am ruined and undone, by the very blessing which should have rendered me more thankful to God, and useful to my fellow creatures."

INDUSTRY AND VIRTUE.

An industrious and virtuous education of children is a far better inheritance for them than a large estate. To what purpose is it, said Crates, to heap up great estates, and have no concern what manner of heirs you leave them to.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

INTERESTING STORY.

EXTRACTED FROM "THE PIONEER."

Elizabeth and Louisa proceeded along the margin of the precipice, catching occasional glimpses of the placid Otsego, or pausing to listen to the rattling of wheels and the sound of hammers that rose from the valley, to mingle the signs of men with the scenes of nature, when Elizabeth suddenly started, and exclaimed—

"Listen! there are the cries of a child on this mountain! Is there a clearing near us? Or can some little one have strayed from its parents?"

"Such things frequently happen," returned Louisa. "Let us follow the sounds; it may be a wanderer starving on the hill."

Urged by this consideration, the females pursued the low, mournful sounds that proceeded from the forest, with quick and impatient steps. More than once the ardent Elizabeth was on the point of announcing that she saw the sufferer, when Louisa caught her by the arm, and, pointing behind them, cried—

"Look at the dog!"

Brave had been their companion from the time the voice of his young mistress lured him from his kennel to the present moment. His advanced age had long before deprived him of his activity; when his companions stopped to view the scenery, or to add to their bouquets, the mastiff would lay his huge frame on the ground, and await their movements, with his eyes closed, and a listlessness in his air that ill accorded with the character of a protector. But when, aroused by this cry from Louisa, Miss Temple turned, she saw the dog with his eyes keenly set on some distant object, his head bent near the ground, and his hair actually rising on his body, either through fright or anger. It was probably the latter, for he was growling in a low key, and occasionally shewing his teeth, in a manner that would have terrified his mistress, had she not so well known his good qualities.

"Brave!" she said, "be quiet Brave! what do you see, fellow?"

At the sound of her voice, the rage of the mastiff, instead of being at all diminished, was very sensibly increased. He stalked in front of the ladies, and seated himself at the feet of his mistress, growling louder than before, and occasionally giving vent to his ire by a short surly barking.

"What does he see?" said Elizabeth, "there must be some animal in sight."

Hearing no answer from her companion; Miss Temple turned her head, and beheld Louisa standing with her face whitened to the color of death, and her finger pointing upwards, with a sort of flickering, convulsed motion. The quick eye of Elizabeth glanced in the direction indicated by her friend, where she saw the fierce frown and glaring eyes of a female panther, fixed on them in horrid malignity, and threatening instant destruction.

"Let us fly!" exclaimed Elizabeth, grasping the arms of Louisa, whose form yielded like melting snow, and sunk lifeless to the earth.

There was not a single feeling in the temperament of Elizabeth Temple, that could prompt her to desert a companion in such an extremity; and she fell on her knees, by the side of the inanimate Louisa, tearing from the person of her friend, with an instinctive readiness, such parts of her dress as might obstruct her respiration, and encouraging their only safeguard, the dog, at the same time, by the sound of her voice.

"Courage, Brave," she cried, her own tones beginning to tremble, "courage, courage, good Brave."

A quarter grown cub, that had hitherto been unseen, now appeared, dropping from the branches of a sapling that grew under the shade of the beech which held its dam. This innocent but vicious creature approached near to the dog, imitating the actions and sound of its parent, but exhibiting a strange mixture of the playfulness of a kitten, with the ferocity of its race. Standing on its hind legs, it would rend the bark off a tree with its fore paws, and play all the antics of a cat, for a moment, and then, by lashing itself with its tail, growling and scratching the earth, it would attempt the manifestations of anger that rendered its parent so terrific.

All this time Brave stood firm and undaunted, his short tail erect, his body

drawn backward on his haunches, and his eyes following the movements of both dam and cub. At every gambol played by the latter, it approached nigher to the dog, the growling of the three becoming more horrid at each moment, until the younger beast, overleaping its intended bound, fell directly before the mastiff. There was a moment of fearful cries and struggles, but they ended almost as soon as commenced, by the cub appearing in the air, hurled from the jaws of Brave with a violence that sent it against a tree so forcibly as to render it completely senseless.

Elizabeth witnessed the short struggle, and her blood was warming with the triumph of the dog, when she saw the form of the old panther in the air, springing twenty feet from the branch of the beech to the back of the mastiff. No words of ours can describe the fury of the conflict that followed. It was a confused struggle on the dried leaves, accompanied by loud and terrible cries, barks and growls. Miss Temple continued on her knees, bending over the form of Louisa, her eyes fixed on the animals, with an interest so horrid, and yet so intense, that she almost forgot her own stake in the result. So rapid and vigorous were the bounds of the inhabitant of the forest, that its active frame seemed constantly in the air, while the dog nobly faced his foe at each successive leap. When the panther lighted on the shoulders of the mastiff, which was its constant aim, old Brave, though torn with her talons, and stained with his own blood, that already flowed from a dozen wounds, would shake off his furious foe like a feather, and rearing on his hind legs rush to the fray again, with his jaws distended, and a dauntless eye. But age, and his pampered life, greatly disqualified the noble mastiff for such a struggle. In every thing but courage, he was only the vestige of what he had once been. A higher bound than ever raised the wary and furious beast far beyond the dog, who was making a desperate but fruitless dash at her, from which she alighted in a favorable position on the back of her aged foe. For a single moment only, could the panther remain there, the great strength of the dog returning with a convulsive effort. But Elizabeth saw, as Brave fastened his teeth in the side of his enemy, that the collar of brass around his neck, which had been glittering through the fray, was of the color of blood, and directly that his frame was sinking to the earth, where it soon lay prostrate and helpless. Several mighty efforts of the wild cat to extricate herself from the jaws of the dog followed, but they were fruitless, until the mastiff turned on his back, his lips collapsed, and his teeth loosened, when the short convulsions and stillness that succeeded announced the death of poor Brave.

Elizabeth now lay wholly at the mercy of the beast. There is said to be something in the front of the image of the Maker, that daunts the hearts of the inferior beings of his creation; and it would seem that some such power in the present instance suspended the threatened blow. The eyes of the monster and the kneeling maiden met, for an instant, when the former stooped to examine her fallen foe, next to scent her luckless cub. From the latter examination, it turned, however, with its eyes apparently emitting flashes of fire, its tail lashing its sides furiously, and its claws projecting for inches from its broad feet.

Miss Temple did not or could not move. Her hands were clasped in the attitude of prayer, but her eyes were still drawn to her terrible enemy; her cheeks were blanched to the whiteness of marble, and her lips were slightly separated with horror. The moment seemed now to have arrived for the fatal termination, and the beautiful figure of Elizabeth was bowing meekly to the stroke, when a rustling of leaves from behind seemed rather to mock the organs, than to meet the ears.

"Hist! hist!" said a low voice, "stoop lower, girl, your bonnet hides the creature's head."

It was rather the yielding of nature, than a compliance with this unexpected order, that caused the head of our heroine to sink on her bosom; when she heard the report of the rifle, the whizzing of the bullet, and the enraged cries of the beast, who was rolling over on the earth, biting its own flesh, and tearing the twigs and branches within its reach. At the next instant the form of Leather Stockings (an old hunter and inhabitant of the soil long before the settlement was formed, and

in fact the Pioneer) rushed by her, and he called aloud—

"Come in, Hector, come in, you old fool; 'tis a hard-lived animal, and may jump again."

Natty maintained his position in front of the maidens most fearlessly, notwithstanding the violent bounds and threatening aspect of the wounded panther, which gave several indications of returning strength and ferocity, until the rifle was again loaded, when he stepped up to the enraged animal, and placing the muzzle close to its head, every spark of life was extinguished by the discharge.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

In France, where every thing is the source of sentiment, there was published a few years since, a work in two volumes, ornamented with neat engravings, and entitled "*Histoire des Chiens Celebres*."—The History of illustrious Dogs. We need not the authority of Gay's *Fables*, to support the acknowledged truth of the faithful virtues of the canine race. A dog is never wicked, unless he be mad; an excuse which it would be well for mankind, if they could allege it in behalf of their baseness and their crimes. The *Dog of Montargis*, equalled in penetration, the acutest judge—and tearing with his bloody teeth the murderer of his master, wanted nothing but the human shape to illustrate the power of virtue, and the abhorrence of crime. Instances of the marvellous sagacity of dogs, are of frequent and daily occurrence; nor will it soon be forgotten, the mournful attitude, and moaning lamentation of these faithful servants of the late destitute Eschasse, who having in their friendship to him while living, survived all of human nature, marshalled themselves like pall bearers, on either side of the corpse, and watched over the spiritless body of their deceased master. We boast very much of our reason—it would be well for the majority of us, if we had a little instinct instead of reason. The brutes cherish no envy—they utter no slanders—they commit no crimes—they obey the will of the Almighty, and are happy; while we, with capacity to understand, fly from what we know, violate right, and commit wrong—so that in excuse for our sins, we cling to the belief that sin was born with us.

From the work before us we extract the following piece, and shall occasionally, from the same source, derive for the youthful readers of the Courier, examples and incentives of virtue:—

THE DOG OF THE TOMBS.

The greedy heir consoles himself very soon for the loss of those dear kindred whom he should always mourn. In a few days the ingrate dries his tears, while he looks at the estate, which he long had coveted. But, to the shame of some part of mankind, it is not so with the faithful and affectionate dog. Loving his master for the pleasure of loving him, he is inconsolable, and perishes often of abstinence, when he loses or is separated from him.

A little lap-dog survived a whole family, of which it was the favorite. They were villagers, peaceably living on a small farm which was rendered profitable by their care and labor. The father, the mother, two grand children and three sons, were carried off by a pestilence which desolated the neighborhood of Marseilles, and they all died in the space of seven or eight days. As this unhappy family was successively borne to the grave, the afflicted dog followed the hearse and returned to the dwelling with lamenting cries.

After all of them had been buried, the dog would no longer remain in the house. Inhabited by other persons, who, however, lavished on it the greatest kindness, it would return there only occasionally when in need of sustenance. As soon as he had eaten he returned to the graves, and thenceforward they gave to this grateful creature, the name of the *Dog of the Tombs*.

During seven years that the life of this animal was prolonged, he remained constantly at the tombs of his masters. He repaid their kindness towards him, by affectionately lingering at their graves. But it was observed that he clung particularly to the grave of the youngest child, who was only seven years old when he died, and who had bestowed on him the innocent and invaluable caresses of childhood. There he unceasingly mourned, striving to remove the earth that he might rejoin his little friend—and there day and night he watched, being with dif-

ficulty removed that his food might be given to him.

These sacred duties, so rare among friends and relatives of our day, appeared admirable in a simple brute. They excited universal sympathy. On Sundays and on holidays, fathers carried their children to the sacred place of repose of the virtuous family. Mothers conducted their infant daughters to this sweet memorial of affection, saying, "See there, my children, the Guardian of the Tombs."

Religious.

FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.

The following speculations have been of so much service to myself, that I am induced to offer them, in the hope that to some wavering mind, they may add confidence and give peace. They proceed on the single supposition that there is an essential difference between right and wrong, duty and crime. They are, I think, unanswerable by an atheist, and even by the most plausible sect of sceptics, the followers of Hume.

The writings, whose inspiration is denied by infidels, describe the character of God as perfect. He is declared to be eternally and infinitely good, wise and just. Now, such a character taken in the abstract, we must approve in our judgments. All who acknowledge a distinction of right and wrong, (and with no other would I argue,) must likewise acknowledge that such a character we are bound to love with a higher regard than any other. I mean that a confirmed atheist must allow, that if there exists a being possessed of such perfection, (leaving out of view that consideration that he is our creator and moral Governor,) he deserves our highest regard. If so, it is virtuous thus to love, and vicious not to love him; and a virtuous man, were there no God, would sincerely delight in 'the ideal perfection described by what we call revelation. Now the Scriptures require just such a state of heart as prepares us to love such a character, and the light of nature, even in an atheist, it seems, requires no less.

Again the Scriptures teach us that men do not generally possess the state of heart I have mentioned. Now does experience contradict them here? Men cannot help approving, at least in words, the character of God as described in the Bible, but do they love it? I do not mean love God, but speaking more abstractly, do men love a perfect character? To this we may confidently answer, no. And if happiness, as all will agree, must, on any supposition, attend on virtue, then a change must take place in men's hearts before they can be happy, and that whatever be the means or mode of such a change.

Further, what is the character laid down in Scripture as that which we should form and exhibit? It consists of love to God and love to man; of doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God; of living soberly, righteously and godly. Now, with respect to one point thus inculcated, i. e. our regard to God, we have already shown what the light of nature dictates, and on the other two points, i. e. the obligation of self government, and the social affections, there can be no dispute.

It appears then that the character we are to form and exhibit, according to scripture, is for substance, required of us by the light of nature. And this would be displayed in a striking light, if we examined the particular duties under each of the three great divisions alluded to above. The truth is, no enlightened system of morals can be drawn out substantially different from that given in the Bible.

Religion then is not singular in its requirements. No man can pretend to virtue, who does not act on principles corresponding with those it lays down. But the practical result of a system, its application, its bearing on our conduct and state, is what makes it important. And here we see the bearing—the application of sound philosophy is precisely the same as that of revelation. How unsound then the philosophy which encourages men to do evil, even on the supposition that there is no reality in revelation?

It may be asked, of what use is revelation, if it teaches us nothing more than the light of nature? I answer—1. The assumption is incorrect, for it in reality teaches us much more, although, as far as the light of nature goes, they entirely correspond. 2. It gives authority and sanction to what reason teaches, by displaying God to our view as our Creator and Governor, possessed of infinite power and authority, and resolved to enforce the law which reason has acknowledged to be good. 3. It makes known a plan of recovery for those, who, if left to themselves, must be entirely without hope.

In short, revelation takes away the "if," prefixed to such propositions as the sceptic will grant only in that conditional form, and writes "therefore" between the premises and the conclusion. The atheist allows that "if there be a perfect character, we owe it our highest veneration and regard." Revelation declares "there is a perfect character, therefore we owe it our highest veneration and regard."

Modesty in your discourse will give a lustre to truth, and an excuse for your errors.